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gious diseases reported. The sanitary condition of Ponce is so far good. Nothing of interest has occurred during the week among the shipping.

Dr. Lavinder, officer in command of this office, was taken to the military hospital. He is better.

Respectfully, yours,

P. MALARET,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Temporarily in Charge.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of death in Ponce jurisdiction during the two weeks ended August 12, 1899.

Adenoma of parotid.....	1
Anæmia, pernicious.....	1
Cachexia, senile.....	2
Cardiac steatosis.....	1
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	1
Childbirth.....	1
Chloro-anæmia.....	2
Cholera infantum.....	1
Cerebral congestion.....	1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1
Diarrhea.....	1
Drowned.....	138
Dysentery.....	4
Enteritis, acute.....	3
Enteritis, chronic.....	3
Entero-colitis.....	9
Erysipelas.....	1
Gangrene.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	2
Gastro-hepatitis.....	1
Gastric fever.....	1
Hemiplegia.....	1
Inanition.....	4
Laryngitis.....	2
Malnutrition.....	2
Malarial fever.....	2
Nephritis, chronic.....	1
Pernicious fever.....	2
Puerperal fever.....	1
Rachitis.....	1
Stomatitis, ulcerative.....	1
Tetanus, infantum.....	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	11
Total.....	206
Births during the same period.....	24

Quarantine of United States transport Kilpatrick.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICA, August 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the United States transport *Kilpatrick* direct from Havana, Cienfuegos, and Matanzas. After a careful inspection of vessel, passengers, and crew, I placed this transport in quarantine and addressed a letter to the adjutant-general of this department (copy inclosed), stating the situation.

In an interview with the governor-general the same day, I suggested loading the vessel in quarantine, which General Davis favored, but the chief quartermaster considered it difficult and dangerous to handle 500 horses and mules on lighters.

The next morning's inspection did not alter the situation, the sanitary condition of the vessel was bad, and she was accordingly ordered north for disinfection. The fact that this vessel had to be sent away

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for disinfection shows the urgent need of at least one complete modern disinfecting barge for this island.

I inclose a copy of a cablegram received some time ago, stating that no more transports would be sent direct from Cuba.

Respectfully, yours,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
San Juan, Porto Rico, August 18, 1899.

SIR: Referring to my letter to you of yesterday, the 17th instant, announcing the arrival of the U. S. transport *Kilpatrick* from Havana, Cienfuegos, and Matanzas, Cuba, and the placing of the vessel in observation quarantine, I have the honor to make this additional report.

Upon boarding this vessel yesterday morning and examining the ship's papers, I was informed that there were 4 cabin passengers and 16 steerage passengers. I then directed a muster of the crew and passengers for inspection. Dr. del Valle and myself found the crew well, but we ascertained that there were 8 cabin and 29 steerage passengers.

In the muster line of the latter we found 1 man sick, a teamster from Matanzas, who had not reported to nor had been seen by the ship's surgeon. Careful inquiry elicited the fact that some days ago he had bilious vomiting a number of times during the night. I directed that his temperature be taken, which showed a half degree above normal. Last night the temperature was 102° F., and this morning normal. Going farther back, the patient informed me that another teamster, a companion, had a spell of fever lasting five days, the latter part of July, in their camp at Matanzas.

The points in the present case are these: First, the total want of a clinical history in a case of sickness coming from a suspected port; second, the patient's tongue is not malarial in appearance, but is clean and red, the sclerotics have a slight yellowish tinge; there is that slight hue of the face toward the alæ of the nose, and most positively the patient's debility is at total variance with the small amount of fever present yesterday.

A test of the urine this morning showed no albumen. The whole history and appearance of the man indicate that he may have passed through a mild attack of yellow fever, from which he is now convalescing.

Taking all the facts into consideration, that the vessel comes directly from suspected and infected ports, having a note upon the Havana bill of health, stating that there were 8 cases and 2 deaths of yellow fever and the disease increasing in that port, it is considered a grave danger to admit this vessel to free pratique.

As there is no disinfecting apparatus provided at this station for the treatment of infected vessels, and because of the difficulty of loading this vessel in quarantine, the patient and his effects should be removed to the quarantine station, and the vessel ordered north without delay or communication with this port.

Respectfully, yours,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Inspector.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department of Porto Rico, San Juan.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
San Juan, Porto Rico, August 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report an inspection of the U. S. transport *Kilpatrick* at 7 o'clock this morning. I see no reason to change my recommendation of yesterday. This vessel should be loaded in quarantine, take no more passengers, or else be ordered to some suitable station for disinfection before being permitted to enter this port.

The Matanzas supplemental bill of health mentions 1 case of yellow fever at that place.

Respectfully, yours,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Inspector.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department of Porto Rico, San Juan.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, unless orders to the contrary are received from the War Department by 4 p. m. to-day, the transport *Kilpatrick* will be ordered to leave this port at once, in accordance with your recommendations.

Very respectfully,
Surg. A. H. GLENNAN, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, San Juan, Porto Rico.*

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Vessel departed for New York same afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A. H. G.

[Inclosure No. 4—Cablegram.]

JUNE 13, 1899.

To DAVIS, *San Juan*: Referring to your cablegram sending ships San Juan via Santiago, was necessary to send *McClellan* Santiago last trip with beef, they being out. *Logan* left Wednesday for San Juan via Santiago for the following reasons: She is to bring 2 light batteries and animals from San Juan to the United States. Did not desire to send her so loaded to Santiago. Will send vessels in the future direct to San Juan as heretofore.

LUDINGTON, *Washington.*HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, June 13, 1899.

Official copy respectfully referred to A. H. Glennan, surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service, San Juan, Porto Rico, for his information.

By command of Brigadier General Davis:

W. P. HALL,
Adjutant General.

Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore during the week ended September 2, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD., *September 2, 1899.*

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessels which have entered at the port of Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended September 2, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Aug. 30	British.....	Steamship <i>Kestor</i>	Daiquiri.....	Aug. 22	Ore.
Sept. 1do.....	Steamship <i>Cresyl</i>	Santiago de Cuba.....	Aug. 24	Do.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,
Acting Deputy Collector.